

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 494

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 2 NOV 51

SUBJECT Suppression of Counter Revolutionaries, Kwangsi

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLAC 25X1A

ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF
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1. On 1 June 1951 the Chinese Communist Army in Kwangsi inaugurated a "clean up pending cases" campaign after it had completed the suppression of guerrillas. The campaign which ended on 31 July was for the suppression of anti-Communist sentiment and the reduction of anti-Communist elements in Kwangsi. At a meeting of Communist authorities in Kwangsi, the plans for the campaign were outlined as follows:
- In launching this campaign a "Committee to Clean Up Pending Cases", including judicial and public security personnel of the province, special region, hien, and municipal governments, will be established at the seat of the local government concerned. Local leaders and representatives of industrial, commercial, and civic groups should also be invited to cooperate with the committee. The committee should control three sections which would be responsible for screening cases, investigations, and general affairs.
 - The first step in the "clean up of pending cases" is to differentiate between the various types of prisoners. Those whose records show that they have committed only minor offenses should be transferred from prisons to detentions centers where closer attention can be given to their health, medical care, and food.
 - The cases must be investigated according to the nature of offenses committed. All pertinent information must be collected and presented to meetings for discussion so that a verdict may be reached on the proper sentence. The committee will then decide the final verdict.
2. In implementing the above plans, the Chinese Communists repeatedly stated that the procedure was designed to win the trust of the people in Chinese Communist Law by means of a careful and democratic mass trial. This procedure was used to free persons who had been arrested without cause, and was successful since it induced many armed anti-Communist forces and underground elements in Kwangsi to surrender themselves and to leave anti-

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 18 JUL 52

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Communist organizations. In Shanglin (106-34, 23-28) alone, 130 persons and over 30 rifles were surrendered. Preliminary statistics show over a thousand persons in other districts have also surrendered.

4. The final report of the meeting examined results of the two month's campaign and pointed out that an average of three to four hundred anti-Communist offenders had been released by the "Committee to Clean Up Pending Cases" in each district. The number of counter-revolutionaries who left anti-Communist organizations and voluntarily surrendered themselves to the authorities as a result of efforts made by released offenders totaled more than three times the number of persons released.

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REPORT SUSPECT BUT NOT SPURIOUS

NAME: [REDACTED]
23 June 1954